Document 16

Filed 04/30/2008

Page 1 of 5

Case 3:07-cr-03347-JM

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On December 12, 2007, a federal grand jury in the Southern District of California returned a one-count Indictment charging Defendant with a violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326. Defendant entered a plea of not guilty on January 4, 2008.

II

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The United States incorporates by reference the statement of facts contained in its motions in limine filed on April 21, 2008.

III

MOTIONS IN LIMINE

A. Motion To Exclude A-File Documents

As more fully discussed in its motions in limine, the United States intends to offer documents from the Department of Homeland Security's "A-File" that corresponds to Defendant's name in order to establish Defendant's alienage, prior removal, and that he was subsequently found in the United States without having sought or obtained authorization from the Secretary of Homeland Security. The documents are self-authenticating public records under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(B) or, alternatively, business records under F.R.E. 803(6). They are admissible as evidence of alienage. United States v. Hernandez-Herrera, 273 F.3d 1213, 1218 (9th Cir. 2001) ("deportation documents are admissible to prove alienage under the public records exception to the hearsay rule"). See also United States v. Loyola-Dominguez, 125 F.3d 1315 (9th Cir. 1997).

Defendant seeks to exclude the Certificate of Non-existence of record as evidence of his lack of permission to reapply for admission to the United States on the ground that it violates his Confrontation Clause rights. Defendant concedes, however, that the Ninth Circuit has rejected this argument. See United States v. Cervantes-Flores, 421 F. 3d 825, 834 (9th Cir. 2005).

The United States will redact the A-File documents to eliminate any reference to Defendant's criminal conviction. However, the United States opposes Defendant's motion to redact any

reference to him as an alien given that the A-File document's are admissible to prove alienage. <u>Hernandez-Herrera</u>, 273 F.3d at 1218.

B. Motion To Exclude Evidence Under F.R.E. 404(b) and 609.

The United States does not intend to offer evidence under Federal Rule of Evidence 404(b). Should Defendant elect to testify at trial, the United States will seek to impeach him with evidence of his 2006 felony conviction under F.R.E. 609. Defendant presumably would testify in an effort to negate an element of the charged offense. This would be important testimony and would call his credibility squarely into question. See United States v. Browne, 829 F.2d 760, 762-64 (9th Cir. 1987). Given the nature of the conviction, the United States would refer to it simply as "a felony" to eliminate any unfair prejudice to Defendant.

C. <u>Motion To Allow Attorney Conducted Voir Dire.</u>

The United States does not oppose this motion.

D. Motion To Prohibit Reference To Defendant As "The Alien."

The United States anticipates that the A-File custodian may refer to "aliens" in general terms, particularly when testifying regarding the creation, use, and purpose of an A-File. In addition, the A-File custodian may testify that an A-File was created for Defendant and that an A-File contains all relevant immigration documents pertaining to "an alien." The United States opposes Defendant's motion to the extent he seeks to exclude this type of testimony. The United States does not intend to offer any testimony in the form of legal conclusions.

E. <u>Motion To Produce Grand Jury Transcripts.</u>

This motion is moot because the United States does not intend to call any witness that testified before the grand jury.

F. <u>Motion To Exclude Expert Testimony.</u>

The United States provided timely notice to defense counsel of its intent to call an expert witness in fingerprint analysis. The expert's report has been produced in discovery.

The expert will testify that, based upon fingerprint comparisons, Defendant was the same person removed on July 26, 2007. This testimony is relevant, will assist the trier of fact and should be admitted under F.R.E. 702 and 703. See, e.g., United States v. Calderon-Segura, 512 F.3d 1104,

	Case 3:07-cr-03347-JM	Document 16	Filed 04/30/2008	Page 4 of 5
1	1108 10 (0th Cir. 2008) (uph	oldina odmission o	f avnart tastimany on f	inggravint identification in
	1108-10 (9th Cir. 2008) (upholding admission of expert testimony on fingerprint identification in			
2	§ 1326 prosecution). A <u>Daubert</u> hearing is unnecessary given that the evidentiary reliability of			
3	fingerprint exemplars is well established. <u>Id</u> . at 1110. Further, defense counsel may examine the			
4	expert at trial concerning his qualifications and bases for his opinions, and there is no need for a			
5	separate, pretrial hearing outside the presence of the jury. <u>United States v. Alatorre</u> , 222 F.3d 1098			
6	1100, 1104 (9th Cir. 2000).			
7	IV			
8	<u>CONCLUSION</u>			
9	For the foregoing reasons, the Government respectfully requests that the Court rule on			
10	Defendant's motions in limine as set forth above.			
11				
12	DATED: April 30, 2008.	Res	spectfully submitted,	
13			ren P. Hewitt ited States Attorney	
14		<u>s</u> / I	David D. Leshner	
15			VID D. LESHNER sistant U.S. Attorney	
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

28